

urban life up North in Seattle. That changed when a fire burned one of the largest local employers—the Chehalis Perma Products plant—to the ground.

Instead of fleeing from the fire's widespread destruction, Shaw stayed in Chehalis and helped rebuild the factory and the city from the plant's ashes.

With a focus on what Shaw termed "social capital" or what he described in one newspaper interview as a "matter of people getting together and learning how to include your neighbor instead of excluding," Shaw collaborated with fellow Chehalis residents to strengthen the collaborative and economic framework of the city.

Shaw joined efforts with—and later became chairman of—what became known as the Industrial Commission, and together the group brought development, industry, jobs, and new energy to the small logging town.

Even though Gail Shaw disliked public recognition for his accomplishments; he will always be remembered for the lasting legacy he left in his community. His unyielding commitment to making Lewis County a better place to live will continue to be an inspiration for generations after him. I considered Gail a friend and am incredibly proud to say I knew him.

Gail is survived by his wife, Carolyn; son, Lawrence; daughters, Cynthia, Rebecca and Catherine; nine grandchildren; and one great-grandson.

HONORING NEIL ARMSTRONG

HON. JIM JORDAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2014

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday we marked the 45th anniversary of Ohio's native son Neil Armstrong taking what he famously called "one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

Neil Armstrong was born in 1930 on a farm near Wapakoneta. He earned his student's pilot license at age 16, reached the rank of Eagle Scout, and graduated from Blume High School before enrolling at Purdue University on a Navy scholarship.

He was called to active duty by the Navy in 1949, serving as a naval aviator until 1952. He later served 17 years as an engineer, test pilot, astronaut, and administrator for NASA and its predecessor agency.

Despite his lifetime of service, he is best remembered for one day: July 20, 1969, when he capped a 240,000-mile journey through space, stepped off the "Eagle," and became the first human to walk on the surface of the moon.

Neil Armstrong died in 2012 at the age of 82, but the impact of his journey is still felt today—in rural Auglaize County, Ohio, and throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, we honor Neil Armstrong for his service and sacrifice—this day and always.

COMMEMORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

HON. SUZANNE BONAMICI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2014

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago today President Nixon signed the law creating the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) as a private, nonprofit corporation to support civil legal aid organizations all across the country. Since that time LSC has become a critical and integral vehicle through which federal funds are distributed to 134 local legal aid programs, with nearly 800 offices serving every congressional district.

LSC is tasked by Congress to ensure equal access to justice for those Americans who otherwise would be unable to afford to enforce their rights through our legal system. It serves people with the most critical legal needs—food, shelter, medical care, income maintenance, and physical safety. It makes a real difference for low-income and elderly Oregonians and Americans.

I was proud to work at legal aid early in my career and I'll never forget the people I was able to help. They desperately needed an attorney when they could little afford one. I want to emphasize that they were not low income by choice—most had unexpected medical bills, had lost a job, or lost a spouse.

Unfortunately, Congress is not living up to its obligation. LSC-funded attorneys still turn away more than 50 percent of eligible clients because of a lack of resources. It is unacceptable to leave people out on their own to navigate a complicated and already strained legal system, or else suffer continued injustice. We must do better.

I congratulate LSC on its 40th anniversary, and commend all the hard working legal aid attorneys and staff who get so little recognition for such important work.

H. CON. RES. 105 AND H.R. 4935

HON. DAVID N. CICILLINE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2014

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I regret my absence from today's proceedings due to a death in my family.

First, I strongly support H. Con. Res. 105, directing the President to remove United States Armed Forces from Iraq, and had I been present I would have voted in favor of the resolution offered by my colleague from Massachusetts. The rapid advance of ISIS remains an issue of great concern to our national security interests, as well as the stability of the entire Middle East. However, after nearly a decade of war, and the loss of more than 4,000 American lives in Iraq, we must be extremely cautious of the dangers posed by further U.S. military involvement.

For example, it was recently reported that a classified military assessment of Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) revealed dangers to U.S. military personnel currently advising forces in the country. These dangers include infiltration by informants for Sunni extremists, as well as ISF

reliance on Shiite militias trained by Iranian paramilitary forces. These risks must be thoroughly reviewed and evaluated, and we must ensure that ISF are reliable before considering any further U.S. commitment.

Thus far, the President has shown great restraint in addressing this ongoing crisis, informed by his understanding of recent history and internal Iraqi politics. Nevertheless, I strongly support the passage of this resolution because Congress must continue to play an integral role in making decisions that impact national security, as mandated by the law and the Constitution of the United States.

Second, I strongly oppose H.R. 4935, the so-called Child Tax Credit Improvement Act, which is also being considered today. Had I been present, I would have voted against H.R. 4935 because it would allow the Child Tax Credit (CTC) to disappear for many low-income working families after 2017 while expanding the CTC for higher income households without an offset.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NIKI TSONGAS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2014

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast a vote on rollcall votes 451, 452, 453, and 454 on July 25, 2014. Had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

I would have opposed final passage of H.R. 4935, the Child Tax Credit Improvement Act of 2014. As with the tax bills that have preceded it this year, I have strong concerns that this bill violates the pay-as-you-go law, enacted with my support in 2010, by failing to offset the cost of permanent tax policy changes with an equivalent amount of deficit reduction. Furthermore, I am concerned that the bill would permanently expand eligibility for the child tax credit to families at the upper income limit while simultaneously failing to continue eligibility for families at the lower end. Finally, I am concerned that provisions added to the bill would prevent legal permanent residents who pay taxes from being eligible for the credits.

I would have voted in favor of H. Con. Res. 105, which—pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution—would prevent the President from deploying or maintaining United States Armed Forces in a sustained combat role in Iraq without specific statutory authorization for such use. The United States must ensure that it has the security personnel necessary to protect U.S. embassy and consulate personnel and I support the administration's decision to send additional forces for this purpose. The President also took an important step toward de-escalating the violence in Iraq when he sent 300 additional personnel to advise and train Iraqi forces in their battle with the Islamic State. However, I am concerned about the potential for escalation in this conflict and believe that any further deployment of U.S. personnel to be employed in a sustained combat role should require specific authorization from Congress.

I would have voted in favor of the Democratic Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3230. I was proud to speak on behalf of this motion on the House floor, noting the important steps included in the Senate-passed